

TALES OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A recent flying visit to Canada afforded me a chance of meeting with several fugitives, whom I had been my happiness to put on board the underground railroad. One of them, an excellent mechanic, who had recently resided in Boston, favored me with the following items of his history.

"I had made proposals to buy myself. The price put upon me was \$1,000. The papers were drawn up, and, to the first of August I had paid the sum of \$1,000—which left due but \$300. But that raised bitterness between my owners and myself, and they demanded the \$300 immediately, which they knew I could not pay. Therefore they put me in a slave-trader's office to sell me and defrauded me of all I had gained; but, by the help of some kind friends, I was shipped as a sailor on board of a vessel as a freeman, which enabled me to get on to the glorious land of New England.

And yet, New England, with all its glory, could not secure him from the man-stealer. He continued:

"On my way to Canada, I met with a gentleman in the cars, who knew me and my old folks in— I felt very curious all the day traveling, though he spoke to me very kindly. 'Bless the Lord that he has broken the chains from my hands and the fetters from my feet, that I may not be afraid of the bloodhounds. Since reaching here, I have assisted in establishing a Sabbath School, and am trying to do all the good I can.

"I hear that my owners have offered a reward of \$200 for my head. As God has blessed me to get here, I don't think they will ever see me again.

"May the blessing of God rest on you and the Boston friends."

One noble specimen of a man, a few weeks since, made good his arrival in Canada. He had twice before escaped from slavery, but had been recaptured. Believing that the third time never fails, he made another attempt, and safely reached Boston, and while walking down State Street, over the spot where Atucks fell, and over which Sins and Burns were dragged back to Slavery, he exhibited a pistol loaded and capped, declaring that he had resolved to die rather than be again any man's slave.

I met an intelligent man, who owed his liberty to the well digested stratagem of first sending a female relative away, who stayed so long that the creditors as owner sent the man's wife to bring the wanderer home; but the wife, also, availing herself of the distance that lent enchantment to her view of liberty, waited for the husband, and the trip then proceeded to Victoria's land, from whence they have by letter informed their claimants that their visit is not yet completed.

A young man in his flight for freedom, discovered, when safe in Canada, that the key of his master's store was in his pocket. His conscientiousness prompted him to send it back. The fact being talked of in the social circles, other slaves learned his locality, and the key opened the cabin of freedom to other "Lucky Tomes."

One young woman told me that she had never said master or mistress to her owners, addressing them only by their names. She learned to read by taking books from the family library, and when they could not be returned without leading to a discovery, they were put into the kitchen fire. She evinced a burning desire for knowledge.

"Laura S. Hayland, one of those noble women devoted to the cause of Canadian fugitives from American slavery, has now in charge the day-school of a woman of whom C. F. Foute has published the following facts:

"QUEEN ADELIADE (Zilla), a beautiful Quadroon maiden of nineteen summers, with blue eyes and a rich mass of curls sweeping a pair of finely moulded shoulders, started from Kentucky in search of a better country. Thirty minutes after her tidings were of her sale, for the pretty sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to become the property of a young duke of the chivalry, who, learning of her flight, placed a nuptial coronal of five hundred dollars on her head. She had the nerve to break her word, and to put on foot in hell. Can't come, sir! You will have both feet in that tight fix, unless 'shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, for the beauty of Zilla' shall gladden your lecherous eyes.

"Eighteen hours from the time she first gazed upon the cross on the British flag, Zilla entered school in Canada, and is now preparing herself for a teacher."

Another woman from Louisville, on reaching Windsor, wrote back to the widow who claimed the right of her person. She says that nothing but her desire for freedom would have tempted her to leave Mrs. J. and the little children she had nursed so long and faithfully. She had the promise of freedom at 25, but is now 40, without the blessed privilege of breathing free air until she arrived in Canada. The first impressions of a free country have fully met her former anticipations.

I met, over in Detroit, an aged man, who was hatching to the Windsor ferry. He said: "I have been so long away from the South, I don't expect my folks are looking for me. Yet I never feel safe this side of the ferry. When I am in Canada, I feel free every minute of the day. From him I received confirmation of what others have told me, that the fugitives generally found work and were prospering. Land is cheap, and to those colored Americans disposed to leave the States, a inducement is here presented, in that in any number can be shown in proof that colored farmers and mechanics are tending the reward of industry and enterprise.

In reference to a rumor emanating from disaffected parties, the Toronto *Ed. Countryman* of Sept. 21, 1854, publishes this disclaimer:

"Complaints have been made to us that some difficulties are placed in the way of colored people buying land in Canada. *For one here or right to make such distinction.* Any properly authenticated case shall be referred to the authorities below. Every man in Canada, of whatever color, is free, and entitled to the protection of British law."

The suspension of the *Voice of the Fugitive* by the decision of its editor, Henry Bibb, is much lamented. It fulfilled a mission in the State of Canada which no other instrumentality is equal to, in calling out the energies of the colored settlers, contributing to an interchange of thought and action between them and their brethren, and being an organ of communication for the anti-slavery friends in the States.—*Liberator*.

W. C. N.

CAUTION.

The following copy of a statute, enacted only a little more than four years ago, in the State of Arkansas, has been sent to us by a legal gentleman, for the benefit of our neighbors, the acting editor of the *New York Observer*, and a caution to him not to show himself in Arkansas till he has distinctly retracted his scurrilous denial of the right of property in man. One friend informs us that the copy which he sends is from "Laws of Arkansas, 1850," pp. 22, 23.—*Independent*.

"An Act to Prohibit the Publication, Circulation or Transmission of the Abolition Doctrines."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That if a free person, by speaking or writing, maintain that owners have not right of property in their slaves, he shall be confined in jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if a free person write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book, or other writing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or incite resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purpose of any such book or writing, knowingly, circulate the same, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN R. HARTON,
President of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 22, 1850.
"JOHN SARGENT ROBERTS."

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, January 27, 1855.

A MORAL HERO.

Mr. John Bright, a man distinguished alike for his talents and his philanthropy, is a member of the British parliament for the City of Manchester. Mr. Bright differs with the British Government and a majority of the British people, in regard to the expediency and justice of the present war with Russia, as well as with regard to the manner in which it is conducted. It is convinced that evil and not good will certainly follow from the alliance of England with the despotic governments of France and Austria, and that the cause of liberty for the people cannot be advanced by such an alliance—that of necessity the people must suffer new and increased oppression from the immense armed force in the hands of these governments; and that the war will prostrate morality and justice throughout all Europe.

Entertaining these views, Mr. Bright has had the courage to express them, and when that expression has been used the fury of the war-mongering nation, he has bravely and publicly maintained his position, and with a force of reason which makes his opponents resort to the common measure, of men who oppose the right, viz. an effort to gag and silence those they cannot answer. And Mr. Bright now presents the sublime spectacle of an individual standing erect in opposition to the government and the popular rage of his countrymen for war.

A recent meeting was held in Manchester for the purpose of inducing Mr. Bright to resign. The meeting was a sort of *fac simile* of some of our reasonable meetings on this side the Atlantic. Violent speeches were made against Mr. Bright, who being present came forward and demanded to be heard in defence. The clamor of his cowardly, crafty opponents compelled him to retire unheard. Though when the final question was voted on, the Chairman was unable to say on which side was the majority of votes, and after various expedients to secure a count, the meeting finally dispersed not in the least order and without a declared majority on either side.

The evil doers who sustain war and slavery, love darkness and hate free speech. All honor to John Bright for courageously maintaining it. He thereby saves the cause of truth in all lands, and on all questions. He does this even if it were possible for him to be wrong in opposing the bloody and bloodless war in which his countrymen are now engaged.

THE GUNNERS' EMANCIPATION CASE.—Some time since we noticed the fact that two boys claimed as slaves, had been taken from their masters in Guyana, by a writ of *habeas corpus*. Since then, a hearing of the case has been had before Judge DeLong who declared the boys free, and they were accordingly set at liberty. One of the boys was ten years of age, and claimed as property by N. M. Lee, of Richmond, Va. The other was nine years old, and claimed by T. Nowdgate, of Kentucky.

Let such decisions be made whenever practicable; and more; let slave claimants, who attempt to exercise their slaveholding privileges in Ohio, be treated as Ohio law regards them—as *kidnapers*. Let them be prosecuted and convicted as such, and we shall soon break up the practice, which has extensively prevailed the past season, of using our thoroughfares for slave trading.

William E. Lukens of Putnam, writing to a friend in this place, says of this affair:

"Toll M. R. Robinson that those little boys spoken of in the Bugle of 23d Dec. were set free by the court. It was not at Washington where they were detained, but at Cambridge. Considering all the circumstances this was quite a triumph of liberty. Eight or nine years ago Hall's 'Chains of Freedom' was unrolled out of the place, his house was pelted with eggs and stones, and he was obliged to leave. The editor of the Whig paper, Mr. Hutter, either spit in Hall's face or struck him I forget which, (either of them, cowardly in the extreme as Hall was a non-resistent.) The change is quite remarkable in so short a time—Now the Whig editor, C. Albright is sent to Congress, mainly on account of his pretensions to Anti-Slavery. And a friend writes to me that considerable exertion was necessary to keep down the mob on the other side. The friends of the slaves were very confident of success, and therefore preferred to see them set at liberty by the legally constituted tribunals rather than by a course not so generally sanctioned by public sentiment. The same friend writes, that when the decision was pronounced, the oldest boy, (about ten) jumped up and clapped his hands, and was so overcome with joy that he could not eat, when it was tendered to him. I understand that the sympathy was all on the side of the slaves."

The bloody kidnappers found a lawyer in Zanesville mean and soulless enough to conduct their case, in the person of H. J. Jewett, a son of a Quaker preacher, and Grand son of the late venerable Quaker preacher, Hugh Jewett, whose name he unworthily bears. He is the same Jewett who assented to the admission of Day as reporter in the Senate last winter, and subsequently made a speech against his admission, alleging as a reason for the change, that he was of rather a darker complexion than was at first represented. But the boys are now free, where neither Jewett nor his kidnapping clients can hurt nor make them afraid.

S. M. BOOTH CONVICTED.

S. M. Booth has had his trial before the United States Court, and the jury has rendered a verdict against him. Of course this was to be expected. Mr. Booth was too prominent a mark, and had manifested too much spirit and manhood to be let off without conviction, if conviction were possible. We are not in possession of the particulars of the trial. The following note we find in the *Cleveland Leader*:

"A citizen just from Milwaukee, heretofore adverse to Free Soilism, and now disliking abolitionism, sends us this note. United States vs. Booth, in the Glover rescue case, gave a verdict of 'guilty' under the Fugitive Act, and 'not guilty' of resisting United States process, after being out six hours. There are affidavits already in defendant's possession showing that one of the jurymen had said, 'I wish I could get on the jury to convict Booth, damn him.' If I had him in a nine pounder I would shoot him to hell, damn him. Two other jurors said, before they went into the box, 'Booth is guilty.' The Marshal knew his men. Booth will move for a new trial."

JOHN MITCHELL IN PITTSBURGH.—The Saturday Visitor says of Mitchell's lecture in Pittsburgh. The would be slave driver, John Mitchell, lectured in our city last week, to an audience very poorly such as he deserved, viz. a room full of benches unnumbered with folks."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The slaveholders have taken a new tack on the Cuban question. What it means or what victory it is designed to convert into will reveal. After all their zeal and expenditure to acquire Cuba, they quickly seem for the present to give it over, not to Mr. Breckinridge is going out in his place.

Perhaps the determined spirit which Spain manifested to hold on to her "jewel of the Antilles," may have done much to bring about this philosophic mood of the chivalry. There is evidently no hope of purchasing Cuba at the present time. What the new philosophy is designed to cover up some new scheme of filibustering. How Spain feels on the subject, our readers may learn from the following which is copied from the correspondent of the Tribune.

On the 18th of December in the Spanish court, M. Marquies opened the question in the Chamber, which produced a marked effect. He placed it fairly before the House. He demanded to know in formal terms, first, in what stage were the negotiations of Spain with the Cabinet of Washington on the subject of the last quarrels raised by the cabinet of Madrid; the Ministry of the United States (the Ministry which preceded the late revolution). Secondly: If the least faith could be accorded to the report, which has already spread all over Europe, that in such or such given circumstances, a certain Spanish Minister would have the melancholy courage to sell the Island of Cuba.

M. Latorre, a member of the Cabinet, then arose, and with great warmth pronounced a speech, which produced a marked effect. He placed it fairly before the House. He demanded to know in formal terms, first, in what stage were the negotiations of Spain with the Cabinet of Washington on the subject of the last quarrels raised by the cabinet of Madrid; the Ministry of the United States (the Ministry which preceded the late revolution). Secondly: If the least faith could be accorded to the report, which has already spread all over Europe, that in such or such given circumstances, a certain Spanish Minister would have the melancholy courage to sell the Island of Cuba.

But the affair did not end here. M. Le Marquis d'Albaida, a sort of republican leader, who has been for a long time leagued with Mr. Soule, and who is suspected of sympathy for American ideas, ascended the tribune, and expressed his personal and absolute repugnance, as well as that of the entire democratic party of Spain, for the policy of a Republic which holds slaves, and which only desires the acquisition of the Island of Cuba to render her more fit to be sold to the United States. "Do you wish," he exclaimed, "to put an end to our American pretensions? Abolish slavery in our colonies!"

This idea, proclaimed with energy, received on the part of the Chamber an unanimous assent. Messieurs de la Sagra and Olayo, then followed, and declared that they would not support the policy of the Assembly. M. Olayo finished by proposing an order of the day to be placed on the minutes, which should declare that the representatives of the Spanish nation had received the noble and patriotic words of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which they gave their complete assent.

The entire Assembly arose with enthusiasm to the feet of the speaker, and their unanimity was received with plaudits by the spectators occupying the tribunes.

PERSECUTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky News, contains a communication from Mr. James West, of Mineral Spring, Fleming Co. Ky. dated January 8th 1855. From which it seems that Mr. West entertains sentiments a fair value to the patriarchal institution. This coming to the knowledge of the defenders of the faith, they resolved upon Mr. West's expulsion from the State. He was summoned before a committee at Mt. Carmel which passed resolutions against him and adjourned to meet again on a subsequent day. Afterwards Mr. West received the following notice signed by eleven citizens:

The Committee undersigned agree to give you Mr. Jas. West from this day until the 25th December next to reside in the State of Kentucky, provided you distribute none of your Abolition documents in the meantime, and if found you will be compelled to leave instantly.

Mr. West adds:

"I have learned that this honorable committee, assembled, about the beginning of holidays, and agreed among themselves, that as the weather is inclement, and my family in a delicate condition, they would give me two weeks longer to get out of the State. If I did not then, they had vowed to come out and see me, and get me to leave if they could, peacefully if they could, and forcibly if they must."

Now this is a fair sample of Slavery in Kentucky. The slaveholders and their adherents, are not seeking to discharge our duties to the right of speech and press, are thus seeking to destroy the liberties of those that do not believe the "peculiar institution," to be a Bible, and a Righteous Institution, and have the force and frankness to say so. They have taken the law into their own hands, and have framed resolutions requiring a civil law adding citizen to be the head of his place, as an exile, denoting his unworthiness of a place in this boasted land of liberties. Some of the slaveholders are more than ready to violate the law of the land, and the law of God.

And now, Dear Brethren, and fellow travellers with good men to the far of God, it is impossible for us all to see alike, believe alike, or to act alike. We cannot believe anything without evidence, and what is evidence to one, may not be to another. Therefore I differ from you, upon the same principles that you differ from me. We act upon what we believe to be right, if we act honestly; and if we are seeking to discharge our duties to the right of our fellow men, we will have no cause to exile any man on account of his religious difference of opinion. Will not every man that is seeking the kingdom of Heaven, be a law-abiding citizen? And if a man does what he conceives to be his duty to God, and to man, and violates no law in the land in which he lives, what right has any man, or set of men to say where he shall live. We are commanded to do justice, to mercy, and to walk humbly with God. Let every man's faith be shown by his work.

JAMES M. WEST.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

The N. Y. Tribune in recording Senator Norris' death, spoke truthfully of him and his relatives to liberty. The patriotic press of the country are down upon the Tribune with great avengance. To them the Tribune replies:

We wish all such elegiac scribbles to understand that we shall not lie away because a man happens to die. When a public man passes off the scene of existence, that is precisely the time to speak of him as he was. We consider the passage of the Nebraska bill the most infamous act in the history of our national legislation; and when one of the traitors who opened to the horrors of Slavery a territory larger than New England comes to require an obituary notice from us in our capacity as journalists, we shall give him his just due. In the name of reason and honesty, what is the history of all the past century but dealing with the dead, and speaking of them as they deserve? Are we never to get out of the miserable slough of eulogistic hypocrisy?—never to speak but in the accents of the hired howling mourners of oriental funerals? Have we no duty to the living?—none to Justice and Liberty?

CINCINNATI A. S. SEWING CIRCLE—MRS. ERNST'S ADDRESS.

The Report of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, by the Secretary, Mrs. McGraw, in another column, will be read with interest. And the address of Mrs. Ernst will command the attention of our readers, as marking a change in the course of one, at least, of the most active and laborious of this efficient organization.

The Cincinnati Circle has exhibited a rare spirit, not merely of toleration, but of cooperation in persons of conflicting views. The great common object—the welfare of the slave—has united and stimulated them in their work, and varied and manifold has been the good their labors have accomplished. And that good will, we doubt not, be augmented, now that one, at least, of their number feels that the time has come, fully come, for distinct effort of a more positive abolition character than that contemplated by the present Circle. It is an indication of progress which we hail with joy. Should a new organization be formed, as we hope in some shape there may, distinctly in favor of the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, there would not and could not exist the utmost harmony of object and purpose. Letted and joined, the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, the object of the latter is to render aid to individual slaves in their efforts at self-emancipation. The former, more comprehensive in its purposes and plans, will strive for the overthrow of the whole system of slavery, and the emancipation of all its victims. The faithful disunion abolitionists always the reliable friend of the fugitive. But at all events, whether any such association shall be formed or no, the fact that Mrs. Ernst has had the rare courage to raise her voice singly, and alone in that pro-slavery city, against union with slaveholders, and fellowship with the sum of all villainy, is itself a marked and most encouraging event. It will address excite the astonishment and produce a ferment among the pro-slavery and socialists, and excite the regret and anxieties of the honest but timid of the anti-slavery friends. But it will excite discussion and awaken inquiry. We have too much confidence in truth, and in a faith in the attractive power of a sublime moral heroism, to believe that Mrs. Ernst will long stand alone, even in Cincinnati, in her position of comprehensive and radical opposition to slavery.

MISSOURI ON KANSAS.

Public meetings are held in various parts of Missouri, to aid in the thorough establishment of slavery in Kansas. At one of these meetings the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, slave property is now held and owned, and slave labor is used in said Territory of Kansas, and the controlling influence, and the great majority of the citizens there are determined to sustain their right of property therein, having so decided by an immense majority in their recent election—

Resolved, That slavery now exists in the Territory of Kansas, by the free will and choice of the citizens thereof, and that we will use all lawful means to aid and sustain the people of said Territory in protecting themselves and their property from any encroachments of their rights by Abolition Societies or their enemies.

2. That Kansas, with her beautiful and fertile plains and rich groves—adapted as she is by soil, climate and position, to all the uses of agriculture, and the profitable use of slave labor, invites the citizen of the Southern States of this Union, with their slaves, to her settlement and cultivation, and especially to the young and enterprising sons of the South, we say, that there they will find pleasant homes, with the means of acquiring independence and wealth, and that we urge upon them to settle and secure their claims in said Territory without delay.

These Missourians evidently consider the question settled. And so it is. Slavery is in Kansas, and there it will remain, so long as the North abides content with the constitutional compact, tolerating slavery in the States, Emigrants' Aid Societies and "Fustian" triumphs don't hinder the success of this Southern scheme, and just now the whole South is jubilant over this substantial triumph of Republican despotism. When and how shall the North learn that she is ever doomed to defeat, till she shall repudiate the pro-slavery compact of the Constitution, and plant herself upon the principle of non-approving or tolerating recognition of union with slavery. Until this position is assumed, the South will, as now, control every department of the Government, and do their sovereign will and pleasure, not only at the heart of the nation, but at all its extremities.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION of New Orleans proved pretty near a fizzle. The attendance was not large. And so far as we have seen, the most important conclusion to which it arrived, was to meet again at the call of a committee.

Bye and bye it will be found out, that paper resolutions and windy speeches won't change the course of trade or travel; that they will not found cities, build up commerce or establish manufactures, in opposition to the laws of nature. Facts in this country, North and South, have demonstrated that one of these laws is, that in such enterprises, Slavery can never compete with freedom. Whenever a Southern convention comes to this knowledge, and is willing to give up Slavery for the substantial benefits of a prosperous commerce, successful manufactures and agriculture, a healthy moral and true freedom thrown into the scale, then the North will have a competitor it will tax her energies to outstrip. Until then, Richmond, Savannah, Charleston and Mobile will be comparatively as a circle of latitudes, to travel all combine in here with perpetual convention.

Here are the confessions of Mr. Albert Pike one of the speakers at this convention:

"It is time that we should look about us, and see in what relation we stand to the North. From the battle with which the nurse tickles the ear of the child born in the South, to the shout that covers the cold form of the dead, everything comes to us from the North. We receive from between sheets made in Northern looms, and from a Northern feather, to which in business hours in the North, dry our hands on Northern towels, and dress ourselves in garments woven in Northern looms; we eat from Northern plates and dishes; our rooms are carpeted with Northern brooms, our gardens dug with Northern spades, and bread kneaded in trays or dishes of Northern wood or iron, and the very wood which feeds our fires is cut with Northern axes, axed with hickory brought from Connecticut and New York."

Southern conventions will never change this state of things. The abolition of Slavery will.

COLORADO PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following bill has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, by Mr. D. L. Smith of Allegheny county:

An Act to confer upon Colored Persons the right of Citizenship.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all colored male persons of African or mixed extraction, who are now or may hereafter become residents of this Commonwealth, be freemen, and are hereby entitled to all the civil, religious and political rights, as fully and as much to all intents and purposes, as the same are enjoyed and held by any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all colored male persons of African or mixed extraction, who are now or may hereafter become residents of this Commonwealth, be freemen, and are hereby entitled to all the civil, religious and political rights, as fully and as much to all intents and purposes, as the same are enjoyed and held by any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all colored male persons of African or mixed extraction, who are now or may hereafter become residents of this Commonwealth, be freemen, and are hereby entitled to all the civil, religious and political rights, as fully and as much to all intents and purposes, as the same are enjoyed and held by any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth.

Section 4. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, all colored male persons of African or mixed extraction, who are now or may hereafter become residents of this Commonwealth, be freemen, and are hereby entitled to all the civil, religious and political rights, as fully and as much to all intents and purposes, as the same are enjoyed and held by any person or persons, citizens of this Commonwealth.

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WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

Dr. HARRIET K. HUNT, of Boston, will lecture in the Town Hall, Salem, this (Friday) evening, the 26th inst. Subject—*Women as Physicians*. Miss Hunt has been a pioneer in the practical demonstration of woman's fitness and ability for the duties of the medical profession. She will speak upon a subject with which she is intimately acquainted. The address will doubtless be one highly interesting and instructive. Let the people of Salem furnish a crowded audience.

WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.—A new paper, called the *Woman's Advocate* has been commenced in Philadelphia, "ANX C. McDOWELL, EDITRESS." The prospectus states that the capital is invested, and the entire work to be performed by women. "Its first purpose is to open to women such avenues to fairly paid labor as may be adapted to their abilities, and which may tend to lessen the dependence and misery to which she is now reduced." A most commendable purpose and in the accomplishment of which we wish the Advocate most abundant success.

One thing in the paper we are sorry to see, something which looks to us like a spirit of disparagement of the woman's rights movement, technically called. The sphere which the Advocate has assigned to itself is a part of that which the "woman's rights" movement contemplates. It seeks not only the political enfranchisement of woman, but her elevation in intelligence and social position, and the opening to her of every avenue of improvement, of usefulness and profitable labor. And among those who are seeking these objects, or any one of them, there should be cordial sympathy and hearty cooperation, though some may choose to devote themselves to one department of the labor more exclusively than another. No friend of woman's elevation and of her advancement to positions of remunerative labor, can afford to give countenance to the popular sneers at woman's rights. Such a course will be sure to prove suicidal to her hopes. Those who despise "woman's rights" will give little aid "in redressing her wrongs."

The Advocate is well executed mechanically, and gives evidence of spirit and talent in the editorial department. Price \$2.00 per annum. Address Ann E. M. Dowell, Philadelphia.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW SUSTAINED.—Our State has been agitated for some months past, with the question of the constitutionality of the temperance law of last winter. It was a mooted affair, pleasing to party, yet many of the friends of a prohibitory liquor law resolved to make the most of it, and have commenced multiple actions under it, to be halted by appeals of the liquor sellers, to superior courts. The Supreme court of the State has finally delivered its constitutional. Judge Thayer, on the 23d inst., pronounced the unanimous opinion that on all the points brought in question it is constitutional. The points are numerous. But the question is settled, and if there is any virtue in the law, the friends of prohibition have only to enforce it, to bring forth the good fruit.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1853, the Quakers of Great Britain suffered a distressing case of conscience sake, to the amount of £3,995 10s. 11p. The number of cases of distress from which this sum total was collected was \$42. This distress was for default in the payment of church rates.

THE LILLY, has been removed to Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Bloomer has retired from the editorial department of the paper and has been succeeded by Mrs. Birdsall. Mrs. Bloomer will still act as corresponding editor.

RHODE ISLAND.—The American Anti-Slavery Society held a convention in Providence Rhode Island on the 11th and 12th inst. Mr. Garrison, William Wells Brown, and the Fosters were the principal speakers.

THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPT SYSTEM.—The Russian Conscript or impressed soldier is in the first instance obliged to serve ten years in the army, when, if peace exists, he may enjoy a furlough, by reporting himself four weeks in the year for military drills. In case of war he is obliged again to enter the army for ten years' further service. The French conscript is required to serve seven years. To what an infernal use do despotism and ambition doom the power and vigor of their subjects' manhood.

FOREIGN LECTURES.—Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Douglas Goudall and Thomas Carlyle have, in answer to invitations to visit this country given assurance of their intention so to do.

Numerous petitions have been presented to the New York Legislature, praying that body to fix the tenure of church property in the congregation to the exclusion of ecclesiastics.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT has commenced a new paper in Boston called *The Piccolo Journal*. It will be worth reading, no doubt.

Petitions are being extensively circulated in Cincinnati, praying the Governor to disband all the foreign companies of the State. The petition is very numerously signed.

Strang, the Mormon Prophet, of Beaver Island, has made a move in the Legislature to admit colored citizens to the right of suffrage. Strang says: "On looking for a man he looks not in the face, but to the soul."

Strang is right if he is a Mormon. He shames the Christians by such a sentiment.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its annual meeting in Washington city last week.

WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS OF IT.—Here is a Kentuckyian's estimate of a tough fact:

PAUGH FACTS.—We always doubt the professions of Northern men or women who express love or admiration for the institution of slavery! When such "blush faces" are about, we lock up our silver spoons and advise our richer but much less fortunate fellow citizens to place their "niggers" out of the way of temptation.

"It is an ill bird that faults its own nest," and when we hear Northern people in the South, he railing the land of their nativity, and holding up to ridicule the Know-Nothing and *picayune* prejudices of their friends and neighbors at home, and lauding the "whole soul," "generous" and "noble" of another State, in whose presence they are always ready to send a rat to look up your valuable, doubt the sincerity of the speaker, and presume that in another latitude, our fables or faults may be made equal matters for mirth or satire. Again we say, it is an ill bird that faults its own nest!"—*Georgetown Ky. Herald*.

EDITORIAL STAMPEDE.—Messrs. Scott, Burke, and Christian, three editors in Georgia, have lately become Methodist Episcopal clergymen.

SAMUEL WILSON, Warden of the Penitentiary, died on the morning of the 17th.

THE SECRET ORDER.

BY ONE INITIATED.

Ravenna, January, 21, 1855.

EDITOR OF BUGLE: Inasmuch as some have seen proper to write to you concerning things most as, assuredly believed among us, I also deem it right and proper that I should contribute somewhat in addition to what has been already written.

I wish to inform you, and through your excellent paper, your readers, that one of your anti-slavery friends has been so silly as to be caught in the political gull-trap called Know-Nothingism. It is an old adage, that "an open confession is good for the soul." I feel that it is good for me to confess to "all the world and the rest of mankind," that your humble servant has been through that political slaughter house so much talked about nowadays, in private and in public, viz. Know-Nothingism, or to give you the real name of the new child, the "Supreme order of the Star-spangled Banner." I said I had been through, and now I wish to say to the public, that I have learned a lesson which I hope will fortify and help me in the future to be in no way prejudiced, especially just before an election.